

A typewritten statement given out by Mrs. Davis, a representative of the committee of inquiry, and one of the former pupils of Mrs. Stetson who was "seduced" by the church authorities in Boston. A person in high standing in the First Church opposed to the Stetson faction and who took an active part in the debate yesterday afternoon gave out a different version of the committee's findings.

The charge of the board of directors that Mrs. Stetson exercised an unhealthy control over her students which tended to hinder their moral and spiritual growth was met only by citations from witnesses that had been examined, that such has not been their individual experience. The charge that Mrs. Stetson tried to obtrude herself upon the attention of her students in such manner as to turn their attention away from the divine principle was not answered at all. A practical confession was made of the fact that the charge in the flesh could not be proved without their knowledge or consent and evidence was entered to excuse the practice. The whole report gave no facts in rebuttal of the charges, but it did give the conclusions of the committee.

This same individual, saying that he knew whereof he spoke, revealed what was characterized as an attempt to suppress the compilation of the committee's report. Before the committee began taking testimony, Mr. Hatfield called the witnesses that were to be heard before him and told them that they might feel at liberty to testify from a "spiritual point of view." What he meant was that the individual in the flesh could not tell the truth the spiritual self might, and the fleshly ego would not be held responsible for such spiritual amendments or alterations of the truth. This was a wide discrepancy between what they told before the board of directors in Boston two years ago to what they told the committee in New York.

As soon as the report had been read the spirit of division among the members of the First Church asserted itself. It seemed to consider the report was adopted, and to this was added the amendment that proscribed the afternoon's strife. Mr. Hebert, who is the father of Mrs. Letitia Green, one of those students of Mrs. Stetson who were deprived of the right to practice healing by the directors in Boston, moving the report be adopted, but that the latter part of it dealing with the censure of First Reader Strickler for his bias manifested against Mrs. Stetson, be reported back to the trustees of the church for action.

When the First Reader himself, acting as chairman, put the question of this amendment there was such confusion in the viva voce vote that he had to call for a standing vote. While the vote was being taken somebody whispered to Mr. Strickler and he pointed to Mr. Hebert and asked him if he were not a member and officer in the Unitarian church of the city. Mr. Hebert admitted that he was.

"Then the amendment is out of order," shouted the first reader. His triumph was short lived, for the vote was called to make the same amendment and this second one had to stand.

Then began the hours of talk. A personal matter finally gained the floor and wanted to know whether or not the church of New York was in error in all this Stetson matter or the mother church in Boston. This was the signal for half an hour of personal attack and defense. Some of the women began by arguing the question and swiftly dropped into discussions upon the spirit and purpose of the church, what it had done for them and how necessary it was to hold divine principles ever foremost.

"We have no right to question the Mother Church," said William H. Taylor, one of the trustees and a member of the investigating committee.

"But I consider it a very pertinent question," the First Reader put in from the platform, "and Mr. Taylor is behind him in the circle of trustees, and one not to be dismissed by such an answer."

"Yes, yes, answer that yes or no," called a woman from the back of the hall. A score jumped up again and the discussion began all over.

A gray haired man sat trying to restrain his wife, who was nervously fidgeting in her seat.

"Calm yourself, my dear," he said. "Please try to calm yourself."

"But I can't sit still here and hear all these things that are going on," said Stetson. "Just listen to that woman, now!"

A member of the congregation wanted to know if it were true that Mrs. Stetson had any real enemies. At that question a woman arose and said that she wished to go on record for the fact that Mrs. Stetson had often asked her to pray for the health of persons who were considered enemies of Mrs. Stetson.

She said that Archibald McClellan, the editor of the *Christian Science Sentinel*, the one of the enemies of Mrs. Stetson, had given the names of fifteen or twenty more.

Hayne Davis interjected himself more than once as a general pacificator. He talked much about the value of loyalty to the church and one great family. Once when he was in the midst of such a speech a voice interrupted him:

"You said all that once before. Give us some facts."

A motion was put that the final action upon the committee report should be deferred for a month, but all the church members wanted to fight it out on the spot.

Though 5 o'clock and then 6 drew around there were not more than a hundred who left the church. One elderly man stopped to speak to the reporters who had been decorating the church steps.

"There's no telling when some one will shoot off a pistol in there," said he, "and there was danger of that. They'll be calling for a squad of policemen to quell a riot before long."

Somewhere within began to urge the question about 6 o'clock and one of those who opposed the First Reader agreed to say that as long as the First Reader, who was so intimately concerned in the committee's report, held the chair there was no likelihood of reaching a vote for a month of Sundays. Although by the laws of the church Mr. Strickler had the right to be chairman he might yield his place temporarily, said this critic.

"I have no desire of yielding the chair," replied the thoroughly aroused first reader.

Then some one else rose to suggest that Mr. Strickler would be the time in which to reply to the charges made against him in the committee report he might have a month, maybe.

"I am perfectly ready to meet those charges now," the first reader happened, and he proceeded to do so. He began by reading at length from the testimony which had been given before the board of directors of the mother church by Miss A. E. Ensworth. Miss Ensworth is one of the favorite pupils. She is a member of Mrs. Stetson's household, and she was one of the students deprived of their right to practice.

Mr. Strickler read Miss Ensworth's words concerning Mrs. Stetson's practice of naming people whom she believed to be her enemies and her exposition of philosophical doctrines. Of Archibald McClellan, the editor of the church organ in Boston and the arch enemy of Mrs. Stetson, Miss Ensworth had heard her teacher say:

"If your place is in God, go; if your place is elsewhere, go there, even if it be against six feet of earth. And go there quickly."

Other quotations of Mrs. Stetson's which were put before the Boston directors by this bewailing witness were launched against the committee's presumed foes. Of them she was wont to say generally: "God will smite evil doers. The evil has got to go out, and if necessary I will take the body with it." Of a woman Mrs. Stetson was quoted as having said: "The bondwoman cannot stand before the free woman."

Again, Mrs. Stetson compared herself

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to Joseph of Egypt in saying that her church was the only legitimate Christian Science church. She said, so the testimony read yesterday had it.

"The time will come when the other Christian Science teachers will have to come to me for their corn of spiritual understanding."

Miss Ensworth's testimony also set forth the details of a trip Mrs. Stetson had made to the home of Mrs. Eddy three years ago, during which time, as Mrs. Stetson told her pupil, she was well received and talked with the head of the church on matters of faith.

After reading this testimony the first reader turned to the testimony of three members of the Eddy household which had been given before the Boston directors which was to the effect that on that occasion of Mrs. Stetson's visit "Mrs. Eddy had in no uncertain terms requested Mrs. Stetson to leave her room because of her apparent unwillingness to accept our leader's decision regarding her incompetency to serve as a teacher."

After much more reading of testimony, both that taken in Boston and that taken before the committee of inquiry here, the final question of acceptance of the committee report as amended was put. It was carried by a small majority. No member of the congregation would say what was the number of the majority.

INSURANCE AS ALIMONY.

Separated Husband and Wife Dispute Over His Policy.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society got permission from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday to pay into court \$2,100 as the amount due on the life insurance policy of John F. Sayward, at one time head of the John F. Sayward Company, heating contractors, of 2285 Broadway. Mrs. Minnie S. Sayward, who got a decree of separation from Sayward in 1907, alleging abandonment, has brought suit against the company for the money, alleging that the policy was assigned to her for a loan of \$10,000. Sayward has also appeared in the case through his counsel, William Grant Brown, and notified the company that he has rights under the policy and that he will enforce them.

Mrs. Sayward declares that when she got her decree of separation the court awarded her \$20 a week alimony for life. She hasn't been able to find Sayward to collect and there is now due her \$2,323 of alimony. She says that in view of the fact that the company has paid three premiums on the policy herself she thinks she ought to have the money, at least in lieu of alimony.

Mrs. Sayward's daughter Edith, now 23 years old, puts in an affidavit supporting her mother's contention that the insurance policy was in the mother's possession for some time as security for a loan of \$10,000. Mrs. Sayward also had a motion before Justice Bischoff that Sayward's counsel be required to give Sayward's present address. She said she had tried everything to find out where he was, but could not learn that he is out of the State. The court denied this motion on the ground that the testimony of Sayward is not essential to Mrs. Sayward's proof of her right to the money.

BABY'S BODY HANGING TO CLIFF

Child Probably Lowered There Alive and Left to Die.

As Claudius Rydzinski, a Pole, living at 121 New York avenue, Union Hill, was trudging along a short cut path up the Palisades at Highwood Park, Weehawken Heights, yesterday afternoon with a lot of firewood on his back he saw a clothesline hanging down the face of the cliffs. He concluded that the rope was worth having and proceeded to appropriate it when he reached the top of the cliff. The clothesline was so long and to the winging end was attached a dead boy baby wrapped in a gingham apron.

Rydzinski opened the bundle and started on a run for Union Hill, leaving the body on the edge of the cliff. He didn't stop until he reached the police station, where he excitedly told his story. The Weehawken police were notified and the body was sent to Volz's morgue in Hoboken.

The baby apparently had died two days ago, three or four days after birth. There were no marks of violence on the body. The police think that the child was lowered to the cliff by somebody who wanted to get rid of him.

Mr. Taft took the glass, looked at it curiously for a second or two and then set it down on the table untouched.

TAFT DUCKS THE DRINKABLES

PASSES UP A REAL JULEP AND AN ARTILLERY PUNCH.

Looks Longingly at the Farmer With His Dome of Greenery and Camouflage On a Georgia Gentleman's Breakfast—Wants to Make Roosevelt's Kars Burn

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—President Taft is back on the Atlantic seaboard after fifty days of travelling. He crossed the State of Georgia to-day, receiving further evidence of the affection that the South has for him.

The President's receptions in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have been the warmest he has got in any part of the country, and Mr. Taft reached this city to-night very happy.

At Macon the President encountered a real Georgia breakfast and conquered it. There he also fondled a Georgia Colonel's mint julep, but rejected it. Here to-night, still in the prohibition State of Georgia, he sidestepped a glass of the famous Chatham Artillery Punch but accepted a helping of two of Savannah's justly celebrated stewed terrapin.

The Savannah feast was out of the ordinary; they called it a "surprise banquet."

Each guest was supplied with a little basket, and into it he laid his souvenirs. As the diners marched out they looked like a lot of Jersey commuters who had invaded Washington Market dressed in spiketail.

In each basket was a souvenir burnished copper chafing dish. The terrapin had been served piping hot in these dishes. Also your basket contained, if you had laid everything away properly and hadn't flirited too much with the artillery concoction, a glass decanter which had contained apricot brandy, a souvenir stickpin bearing the seal of the city of Savannah, a china pin tray that had held nuts, a red leather cigar case with your name on it, in fact about everything that had been set before you except the hotel's silverware.

As to the artillery punch, it has been blamed for a good many things in Savannah. Admiral Dewey was sick after he tackled it, but he protested that some bad salad was what knocked him out.

President Arthur after a Savannah banquet also was laid up for three days, but the old Chatham Artillery would never admit that a single glass of the punch was as powerful as all that. Mr. Taft himself is a total abstainer and he was glad of it after hearing what had happened to others who weren't acclimated.

When the President was speaking a dozen white doves were turned loose in the banquet room as symbols of a reunited country. The birds circled about the room in alarm while the guests cheered wildly.

The Georgia breakfast that the President encountered was at the home of Congressman Bartlett in Macon. It started with grape fruit which a Macon paper described as "translucent particles of goodness surmounted by a red cherry."

Then came scalloped oysters that had been selected for the occasion from the "last bivalves that grow at Indian Pass near Apalachicola." As plump a partridge as ever stole grain from a Jones county field was laid before each guest and then came Georgia broiled chicken, Georgia fried chicken, tenderloin steak and Georgia mushrooms. Pike county ham and waffles, the kind that, as another editor observes, made "glad the heart of Judge Bartlett up there in Old Jasper."

Over the waffles the President poured both "the syrup that trickles from the maples of Vermont and that which is exuded from the ribbon cane of Georgia." In between all these were sandwiched beaten biscuits, hoe cake and puffs. "Does this represent your usual capacity?" asked the President of the Congressman.

"Our breakfast down here is our best meal, suh," replied the Congressman.

It was at the Congressman's house that the President met the mint julep. As the local paper expressed it, it was to put the President "in love with the world." It had been mixed by a Georgia Colonel who had a recipe handed down from Henry Clay. The long glass was coated with frost and crowned with a wealth of mint, through which was peeping an old fashioned straw ready to yield its bliss.

Mr. Taft took the glass, looked at it curiously for a second or two and then set it down on the table untouched.

"No," said he, "I think I have had enough."

"Oh, just one sip," he pleaded. So over to the second booth the President went and took the "sip." He hadn't gone far when the girls who were running the different mineral water stands tackled him. He looked at an array of mineral water signs and ordered Capt. Butt to hurry on.

In the speech before the law students of Mercer University at Macon the President said he hoped to see every citizen as a profession and not as a means of livelihood.

"The difficulty with the legal profession in recent years," said he, "is that it has paraded that chair for the dollar that has characterized almost everything we have had in America, and from which we have been rudely shaken with the conclusion that there is something wrong besides the accumulation of money that is worth living for."

At Tennille the President reiterated his advice to young men to remain on the farm. He is in favor of doing everything possible to make life in the country sufficiently attractive to keep the young men there. In a speech at Columbus the President came to the aid of the defense of Br'er Possum. He said:

"In some way or other the impression has gone abroad that I have a particular love for that particular fish. Well, at night I could not distinguish it from the tail of a young pig, but in daylight I did like I have had to encounter a certain sort of prejudice that is said to exist against that animal in the taste of some people. Now, I don't entertain that sort of prejudice."

This formal declaration by the President will raise hob with the possum haunts in Georgia and the other Southern States that he is traversing. He has been averaging a possum or two a day ever since he struck the possum belt, but now his baggage car will probably be turned into a menagerie.

The President will leave here to-morrow for Charleston.

Anti-Cassidy Man Goes In: Cassidy Man Gets Out.

Borough President Groesser of Queens, who was reelected on Tuesday, yesterday appointed Joseph Sullivan to the vacant place of Public Works Commissioner.

He also accepted the resignation of Frank Meagher, chief inspector in the Building Department and appointed Charles Bales of Astoria to that position.

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Speaking before a big crowd at the State Fair a little later, the President said:

"I am indebted to your distinguished Governor, Senator Bacon, and to your Congressman, Mr. Bartlett, for representing you in taking me into this beautiful city of Macon, and, I may add, in giving me a Georgian breakfast. It is an admirable meal, one attractive to me in a way that I hate to admit, but it isn't the best preparation for an oration."

The President had something to say here on the subject of Executive usurpation that might be read by Col. Roosevelt with interest. The President said:

"I always hear, because it is pleasant and because the man who says it believes it, about the power of the President of the United States and I doubt not that after I am out of office I shall be able to look back and see where I might have done things in the exercise of power that I could have filled me with a consciousness of it, but I am bound to say that under existing circumstances the thing which impresses me most is not the power I have to exercise under the Constitution, but the limitations and restrictions to which I am subject under that instrument."

"Sometimes a man's head swells a little bit with his momentary authority, and he thinks that there is a good deal of the limitation of that instrument."

"My friends, that leads me up to one little sermon, and that is the wisdom and necessity of following the law as it is. I know that sometimes in the heat of enthusiasm of reform there is an impatience with legal limitations and statutes that seem to be directed against that reform, or to prevent its immediate accomplishment, such as to lead us to disregard it or to ignore it. I do not think I am sure you will agree with me that is the best way of getting rid of a legal limitation that interferes with progress. The best way is to have the people understand that limitation ought to be removed and that the statutes of our Government ought to conform so far as possible to the highest ideals and ambitions, but that the first thing that we have got to do after arousing the people to the necessity of change is to change the law and not rely upon the Executive himself to ignore the statutes and follow a law unto himself because it is supposed to be the law of higher morality. Therefore let us first change the law to accord to our desires and our ambitions, and then let us have the President add that he had a disposition on the part of many to hold the Executive responsible for not doing a great many things that it is the business of Congress to do."

The President intimated plainly enough that he intends to fix the responsibility first on Congress. It is any failure to carry out the reform of legislation that he recommends. Said he:

"The Executive, however, is not relieved of the responsibility of recommending change to the law, and he does prevent him from going ahead and executing those changes without the coordinate action of two legislative bodies, the Congress and the Senate, and as I intend to recommend a great many changes at the next session of Congress I have taken this method of intimating to you where the responsibility will be if the measure is not passed."

The President continued to assure the southerners that he is not after their votes. Said he before the Macon and Savannah audiences:

"You differ from us in your view of some political principles. I do not care if you do. If you will only give me such a warmth of reception as you have this morning, I will give you the memory of all those principles for the time being and rejoice that you have taken me in as a brother. The truth is, a wholesome difference of opinion with reference to national political principles is essential that we reach the truth. If we all agreed there wouldn't be any fun in politics and it would indicate an apathy that would mean the end of the world."

The President went so far to-day as to claim that he was a Georgian in spirit and in feeling. He said that a nation's elected President of the United States he acknowledged that there was a "preliminary card" at the polls, but the real place while he was living was in the heart of the people. He said that he was a Georgian in spirit and in feeling. He said that a nation's elected President of the United States he acknowledged that there was a "preliminary card" at the polls, but the real place while he was living was in the heart of the people. He said that he was a Georgian in spirit and in feeling. He said that a nation's elected President of the United States he acknowledged that there was a "preliminary card" at the polls, but the real place while he was living was in the heart of the people.

As the President was leaving the fair grounds he was waylaid by a pretty girl who invited him to drink a cup of coffee and a glass of lemonade. He said that he was a Georgian in spirit and in feeling. He said that a nation's elected President of the United States he acknowledged that there was a "preliminary card" at the polls, but the real place while he was living was in the heart of the people. He said that he was a Georgian in spirit and in feeling. He said that a nation's elected President of the United States he acknowledged that there was a "preliminary card" at the polls, but the real place while he was living was in the heart of the people.

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